Campbell Interurban Press.

Fifteenth Year. CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908. No. 16

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TRADE-MARK REG'D.

TO BE EATEN WITHOUT BUTTER

Natures Perfect Food

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FRUIT AND GRAIN

THE famous Santa Clara Prune, most healthful of fruits, combined with Whole Wheat Bread, producing the sweetest, richest, most palatable and nourishing food for the human body.

It is particularly suited for growing children, taking the place of sweetmeats and supplying the material for a strong constitution. It should form a goodly part of every lunch basket.

Hunt's Prune Bread is made by bright, non-perspiring machinery in a clean, light, well ventilated factory, operated under the most rigid sanitary conditions insuring absolute purity and cleanliness.

A distinguishing feature of this Bread is its superior keeping quality, which fact alone commends it to tourists, outing parties and all those who are unable to procure fresh bread daily. Presented in a neat, sanitary, hermetically sealed glassine wrapper, it will keep fresh for 10 days and should appeal to every student of hygiene.

LARGE FAMILY LOAVES 10 CENTS

Originated and Manufactured by

Hunt's Steam Bakery, San Jose, Cal.

Sold by the Leading Dealers — Served by the Leading Restaurants
Snow white wagons deliver everywhere — Phone Job n 906

CAMPBELL INTERURBAN PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

ELGIN C. HURLBERT - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
OF NEBRASKA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN WORTH KERN
OF INDIANA

A Word from Mr. Bryan.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Lincoln Neb
Oct 26-1908

Fellow Citizens:

The campaign is drawing to a close; the issues have been set forth in the platforms; the arguments of the candidates have been presented; and the verdict is about to be rendered. Every State in the Union shows Democratic gains, and there is no doubt of a Democratic victory if all who favor our policies vote and have their votes counted. I write to urge you to see to it that every Democratic vote in your precinct is polled early and counted. We desire a popular majority as well as a majority in the electoral college, and your vote is needed to offset a Republican vote some where else, even if not needed in your locality. Work! Vote! And then you can rejoice the more heartily in the victory.

Yours truly
W. J. Bryan

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The PRESS this week appears with six pages, made up largely of Democratic campaign matter. The personal letter from Mr. Bryan should be read by every reader. In fact, the matter appearing this week should be carefully read, and if it is we feel that your votes will be cast for the great commoner. Don't again be "scared" into voting against Bryan. After reading this paper pass it to your neighbor.

Just because a man is on your ticket is no sign he should be elected.

VOTE FOR TRACY FOR CONGRESS.

William Jennings Bryan has been urging very strongly the election of democratic congressmen, that they may help him bring about needed legislation in the interest of the people. It is therefore very important that voters of this district cast their votes for George A. Tracy on next Tuesday. He has had valuable experience, having been in charge of the printing of the "Congressional Record" in the Government Printing Office during President Clevelrnd's two terms. This brought him in daily contact with the legislative machinery of the government.

At the close of the Spanish-American war Mr. Tracy accepted a non-political commission from the Federal War Department to assist in establishing a Government Printing Office and Training School at Manila, having charge of the purchase, erection and operation of a large section of the large plant.

Mr. Tracy has been engaged for many years in the newspaper business, having been connected with the Washington Post, the Baltimore Herald and the San Francisco Call.

In parliamentary matters Mr. Tracy has had large experience, having served for two terms as president of the Washington, D. C., Typographical Union, two terms as president of the California State Federation of Labor; was three times elected a delegate to the International Typographical Union Conventions, having served as chairman of the committee on Returns and Finance at Kansas City in 1888, chairman of the committee on Laws at Hot Springs in 1907, and chairman of the committee on Appeals at Boston in August of the present year.

In speaking of Ex-Mayor Phelan's address at Hollister, the *Bee* says:

On the tariff he scored a strong point. He mentioned how the steel trust had last year earned as gross profits almost the amount of its capitalization. He told how two years ago San Francisco, after the great fire and in her hour of need, had sought relief from Congress by requesting that on building material, principally structural steel, sent to San Francisco, the tariff should be lowered or the material admitted duty free.

Mr. Phelan stated that steel could be made at a profit of $16 per ton. The same steel is sold in the Union at $28 and is sold in foreign countries, such as Mexico and England, at $21 after paying commission and freight charges. Congress gave no relief to the prayer of San Francisco on the ground that "the Dingley tariff was sacred and could not be touched." The result was an expenditure of six million dollars extra by the builders of the Greater San Francisco that did not go into the treasury or into the laborer's pockets, but into the maw of the Steel Trust. Yet, said Mr. Phelan, two years after this plea for help, this same Republican party who denied relief to us people in our hour of need, on the ground that the tariff could not be interfered with, boldly come out in their platform and assert that Mr. Taft will call a special session of Congress after his election to revise this same tariff. "But Mr. Taft will never call a special session."

In voting for the Amendments on the machine don't get confused by the machine Nos. A 1, B 1, C 1. Look for the amendment number in small type under the machine No. The upper row of points is "yes," the lower row is "no."

The San Jose Grange, after going over the question of the several amendments, has issued a circular advising the following:

Senate Amendment No. 1, Yes. Senate Amendment No. 14, No. Senate Amendment No. 16, No. Senate Amendment No. 26, Yes. Senate Amendment No. 29, No. Senate Amendment 31, No. Senate Amendment No. 32, Yes. Senate Amendment No. 33. Yes. Senate Amendment No. 34, No. Assembly Amendment No. 3, Yes. Assembly Amendment No. 7, Yes. Assembly Amendment No. 8, Yes. Assembly Amendment No. 24, No. Assembly Amendment No. 28, No. Senate Bill No. 850, No.

The complete registration for Santa Clara County as compiled by the county clerk shows that there are 16,913 voters on this year's register. This is an increase of nearly 1000 over the last register. For Campbell there are 190 voters, a falling off of 14. Hamilton has 167; Moreland 198; Union 126; Vineland 211. For the purposes of voting this year Campbell and Hamilton have been combined and the voting place is at Campbell Hall. A voting machine will be used. Union and Vineland have been combined, the voting place being at the Rogers packing house on the San Jose and Los Gatos road, near Los Gatos. The voting machine will be used. Saratoga voting precinct is at Cloud's Hall, the machines being used. Moreland precinct votes at Doyle School House, ballots being used.

Every fruit grower should hear Isadore Jacobs, president of the California Canners' Association, and president of the San Francisco Good Government League, speak at San Jose Saturday night. Every business man as well as all others should hear Mr. Phelan speak at the same meeting. These men are prominent in business affairs, Mr. Jacobs being a Republican, but now out for Bryan, and Mr. Phelan is a rich man. Hear what they have to say about "the country going to the bow-wows" if Bryan is elected. Don't fail to hear them.

The Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific coast urge the defeat of the "Inda Basin Act," claiming that the present water front if improved is good for fifty years yet, and that the proposed plan will saddle the state with a million dollar bonded indebtedness. Take your sample ballot and mark it, so when you go to vote you can have it for a guide.

By all means vote for Assembly Amendment No. 3, giving the people direct primary elections without conventions.

"I never knew a man who had done so much, and who possessed so high attainments, who was so genuinely and sincerely modest as Judge Murasky," says Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, in a letter to the *Bulletin* urging Judge Murasky for Supreme Judge. Vote for him and not for Melvin, who is said to be the railroad tool.

Every voter should go and investigate the workings of the voting machines, so that he will know how to vote intelligently. In case you can't go to the county clerk's office a model machine will be found on exhibition at the voting place on election day.

Don't forget to vote for George W. Waldorf for Superior Judge. Reward a young man who has demonstrated by hard work his ability to forge to the front rank in his profession, and show him that you recognize and appreciate honesty and integrity.

Republicans, prohibitionists and socialists will make no mistake by voting for George W. Waldorf. He's absolutely clean and above reproach.

POLITICAL

FOR CONGRESS

Geo. A. Tracy

5th District

Democratic, Union Labor, Independence Nominee

Including 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th Assembly Districts, San Francisco, and San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties

For Judge of the Superior Court

M. H. HYLAND
(*Present Incumbent*)
Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday Nov. 3, 1908

For Judge of the Superior Court

GEO. W. WALDORF
Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908.

For Judge of the Superior Court

P. F. GOSBEY
Regular Republican Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

For Judge of the Superior Court

JOHN E. RICHARDS
(*Present Incumbent*)
Regular Republican Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

FOR STATE SENATOR
(*27th District*)

GEO. S. WALKER
(*Present Incumbent*)
Regular Republican Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

FOR STATE SENATOR
(*27th District*)

S. J. "STONEY" MAYOCK
Regular Democratic Nominee
Eleetion, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

For Assemblyman
(*56th District*)

JOHN M. MEYER
Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

For Assemblyman
(*Fifty-Fifth District*)

R. BRUCE MAGEE
Regular Democratic Nominee
Endorsed by the Army and Navy Republican League
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

For Supervisor
(*Fifth District*)

GEORGE J. CAREY
Regular Democratic Nominee
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

TWO "PRACTICAL MEN"

"The Whiteness of the Pot and the Blackness of the Kettles."

From Theodore Roosevelt's letter of Oct. 4, 1904, to Edward H. Harriman.

Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give you aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.

From Edward H. Harriman's confidential statement to Sidney Webster.

About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go Democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I could help them in raising the necessary funds as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris.

With full belief that he, the president, would keep his agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York state that $200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe $50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the president. I do not know who the subscribers were, other than the friend of Depew, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York state committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.

DAWES FOR GUARANTEE

Comptroller of Currency Under McKinley Favored Insurance of Bank Deposits.

Charles G. Dawes was comptroller of the currency under Mr. McKinley. Since 1902 he has been president of the Central Trust company at Chicago. Writing in The Public, Louis F. Post calls attention to the fact that several years ago Mr. Dawes wrote a book entitled "The Banking System of the United States." The following is taken from Mr. Post's article:

In describing in that book the "present need of our national banking system," Mr. Dawes distinctly argues for the insurance idea that Bryan advocated in congress and upon which his campaign is now advancing in the west. Referring to a proposed law, advocated by Bryan in congress, which would have levied a tax upon national banks for the purpose of creating a fund for the insurance of deposits, Mr. Dawes wrote:

"National banking statistics show that a fund of the necessary amount would soon be created by a comparatively small tax upon each national bank.

"* * * It must certainly be admitted that the establishment of such a fund would have a tendency to prevent the mad rushes of small and large depositors during times of panic, for money which they hoard away in safety deposit boxes or other hiding places.

"* * * If the effect of such a law would be to render bank deposits more stable under all conditions, as in our judgment would be the case, no law could be of more value and importance to the debtor, or to the creditor, or to the community at large. * * * Besides the great importance of the law, as related to the general prosperity of the country, it is meritorious as preventing the keen suffering in those localities where bank failures occur, and where the hard earned savings of the community, under our present laws, are often swept away. By such a law, losses are distributed as by insurance, the beneficial effects of which need no argument. To the passage of such a law in proper form, we trust the efforts of congress will be directed."

NOW IT IS KELLOGG

Another Republican Campaign Manager Allied to the Trusts—The Minnesota National Committeeman Attorney for the Steel Trust—Some Questions That Indicate Why the Republicans Need Not Be Expected to Suppress Trusts.

Every day there are new developments to show that the Republican party is in the control of the trusts. The head of the powder trust, under indictment, has been bounced from the committee, but the house cleaning has just begun. During the week the Chicago Journal and other papers have shown that Acting Chairman Nagel, of the Republican national committee, was the attorney for the Standard Oil trust in the big suit Republican Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, brought to drive that trust out of Missouri. The New York World has shown that the Republicans in New York refused to nominate George R. Sheldon as lieutenant governor of that state because his trust connections were so notorious that the people would not stand for him, and yet he is the treasurer of the Republican national committee. In Chicago, the assistant treasurer of the Republican committee is a member of the board of review. As such he passes upon tax assessments. A few weeks ago he scandalized the country by sending letters to corporations, upon whose assessments for taxation he must pass, asking them to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. Nearly all the "advisory committee" has close trust affiliations, and were appointed to "fry the fat" out of the trusts.

And now, by way of Seattle, come questions disclosing the fact that Frank B. Kellogg, the member of the national Republican executive committee from Minnesota, who, as a member of the platform committee in the convention that nominated Taft, is said to have drafted the evasive labor plank in the Taft platform, is so related to the steel trust as to disqualify him to represent the people in the contest between the trusts and the people. The Seattle Times, after showing that the trust magnates control the Republican party, adds another dark chapter to trust domination of that party in the following questions prepared by a citizen of Seattle:

"Was not Frank B. Kellogg, the attorney whom President Roosevelt appointed to fight the Standard Oil company, the general counsel of the Oliver Mining company of Minnesota for a period of ten years? But the Oliver Mining company of Minnesota is only another name for Standard Oil.

"Is not Kellogg even now the general counsel for the United States Steel company of Minnesota? Is he not paid a very large salary by that corporation, and been so paid for many years? And yet the United States Steel company of Minnesota is absolutely owned by the Standard Oil.

"When the Merritt Bros., of Duluth, were obliged to sue John D. Rockefeller to obtain their rights in a mining deal located on the Mesaba range in Minnesota—was not Frank B. Kellogg the attorney for the oil king? Not only that, but did not Kellogg carry the case to the circuit court of appeals and secure the reversal of a judgment for about one million dollars?

"Do not the Rockefellers and their associates control the Great Western Railroad company, running from Chicago to St. Paul and Kansas City? But is not Kellogg the attorney for that road?

"Assuming that these questions must be answered in the affirmative, how can the department of justice employ Mr. Kellogg to prosecute the Standard Oil company in behalf of the people and still alow him to act for the Standard Oil company in the cases mentioned?

"Is not Kellogg also the trusted adviser of Judge Taft? If so, what will Judge Taft likely do, if he should succeed to the presidency, so far as enforcing the law against Standard Oil?"

The truth is—and everybody knows it—that the Standard Oil trust owes its power and wealth to favoring legislation and immunity granted by the Republican party, and that the trusts for a generation have "put up" for the Republican campaign fund. They will do so again this year, and they are too smart to put their money in a concern without getting value received. Taft does not promise to take the tariff off of trust controlled articles or to put the officers of trusts in jail. Why? The trust magnates own the inner circle that, under Aldrich and Cannon, controls legislation, and when they pay for legislation and for freedom from prosecution they know they get what they pay for.

New York Evening Post.—It has been shown that the Democratic committee got not a cent and that Mr. Roosevelt gave currency to a false charge. He admitted that Harriman raised $240,000 for the Republican campaign fund in 1904. Then they were both "practical men" and were working together.

They are "all" for Taft. Who? Every trust magnate in America. "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

OMAHA BEE "STUNG"

Raps Its Own Platform by Severely Criticizing Republican Tariff Plank.

MR. LONGWORTH ON DYNASTY

President's Son-in-Law Declares Eight Years Taft---Then Roosevelt.

Republicans are Incensed at the Remarks Made by Longworth in His Rock Island, Ill., Speech on the Succession of Presidency.

The Omaha Bee, published by Victor Rosewater, member of the Republican national committee, and head of the Republican campaign publicity bureau, has made the blunder of criticising vigorously part of the tariff plank of the Republican platform, the writer being under the impression that he was really pouring hot shot into Mr. Bryan. The Democratic leader, in a recent speech, had quoted that part of the Republican platform which is criticised.

The editorial in Mr. Rosewater's paper goes on the theory that this language was Mr. Bryan's own, the writer failing to notice that the language was really part of the platform on which Mr. Taft is running.

The consequence of this is that Mr. Bryan and his friends have on a broad grin and they think that the smiles at Fairview are likely to spread to all Democrats in the country.

The words complained of in the Bee editorial were these:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit to American industries."

The Bee went on to puncture this language in the following style:

"Nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign. The most hide-bound standpatter in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rankest free trader can find delight in it. The declaration means simply nothing. An attempt to legislate along that line woud simply open the way to interminable wrangling as to what constitutes 'a reasonable profit,' for hair-splitting on wages on one industry, price of raw materials in another, rebates and drawbacks in a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff revision, at Bryan's direction, would serve only to halt industrial and commercial progress and keep business unsettled during his term of office."

The Omaha World-Herald shows that the words complained of are not a part of any speech of Mr. Bryan, but a part of the tariff plank of the Republican platform.

Mr. Bryan had this to say when the matter was called to his attention:

"I am very much surprised that Mr. Rosewater should have attempted to misrepresent my position. A good many unfair things have been said by Mr. Rosewater. To accuse me of using the language of the Republican platform is an outrage. He ought to apologize for this injustice and explain to his readers that the language which he criticises was taken from the Republican platform and not from any speech of mine.

"This is a rich find. It shaws how absurd the Republican platform looks to a Republican when the Republican has a chance to look at it in a disinterested way. When Mr. Rosewater thought that the language quoted was taken from a speech of mine he could see how ridiculous the language was. I hope that his opinion of the language will not change when he finds that he was shooting at his own platform instead o at me.

"The amusing blunder of the Omaha Bee suggests a new diversion for the campaign. Let the Democrats accuse me of using various sections from the Republican platform and from Mr. Taft's speeches and see how the Republican editors will ridicule the language."

REPUBLICANS INCENSED

Longworth's Speech at Rock Island, Ill., Arouses Wrath.

No utterance of the campaign has attracted more attention than the prediction of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, the president's son-in-law, who, in a speech at Rock Island, Ill., declared that after eight years of Taft, it would be Roosevelt in the White House again. This utterance has caused Republican campaign managers no little annoyance. The Republican view of the incident is well set forth by the Chicago Inter Ocean, one of the leading Republican papers in the entire west. The Inter Ocean said:

"The Hon. Nicholas Longworth proposed to 10,000 American citizens in Rock Island on Friday that Mr. Taft should be made president of the United States for the next eight years and Mr. Roosevelt for the eight years following Mr. Taft's second term.

"As Mr. Longworth is President Roosevelt's son-in-law, his words are accepted usually as semi-official for the White House. This is the unfortunate feature of his utterance in the present instance.

"The American people are not looking for a lord protector. Even the most ardent admirers of Mr. Roosevelt would not care to make him another Diaz.

"With some eight years of the presidency behind him next March and with eight years of Mr. Taft before him, Mr. Roosevelt, according to his son-in-law's ideas, would be able to celebrate on March 4, 1925, nearly a quarter of a century of personal rule over this republic.

"Such a program is not one to be announced just now, incredible and impossible as it seems. Especially it is not one to be announced from the bosom of Mr. Roosevelt's family. Good politics and good taste are both against such utterances.

"Aside from Mr. Longworth's plain assumption that Mr. Taft's two terms would not constitute even a substantial interregnum—with which no real friend of Mr. Taft can agree—such remarks regarding the institution of a Roosevelt dynasty are not only shocking but absolutely damaging to the Republican candidate and the Republican party."

Speaking of the Longworth incident, Mr. Josephus Daniels, chairman of the publicity bureau at Democratic headquarters, said:

"The people may take it in their heads in November to knock Mr. Longworth's nice family arrangement in the head by going outside the close corporation and family monopoly of the presidency. That would be sad for the son-in-law, but good for the country. The remark of Mr. Longworth shows that long tenures in office for one party makes those in power thank they own the government. If for no other reason than to teach the son-in-law and others near the throne that this is a republic, the voters will decide upon a change in November."

A CONVINCING CERTIFICATE

That Every Voter Should Read Who Believes That Bank Deposits Should Be Guaranteed Against Loss.

The Democratic platform favors secured bank deposits. The Republican platform is silent on the subject and its leaders, Mr. Taft notably, oppose it.

The following certificate published in The Commoner is distinctly interesting at the present time:

"Guthrie, Okla., June 27, 1908.—The depositors' guaranty law was passed Dec. 17, 1907, and was made operative Feb. 14, 1908.

"Bank reports show that the effect of the law began weeks before the law was in actual operation.

"There are now 551 banks under the law in this state, including 54 national banks. There are 255 unsecured banks (all nationals) in the state.

"The dates of statement calls were as follows:

"For national banks, Dec. 3, 1907; Feb. 4, 1908, and May 14, 1908.

"For state banks Dec. 11 1907; Feb. 29, 1908, and May 14, 1908.

"From Dec. 3, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, the deposits in the unsecured banks decreased about an even half-million. The secured national banks for the same period gained in deposits about $526,000. State banks (all secured) for the period from Dec. 11, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, show an increase in deposits of $716,749.47.

"For the period ending May 14, secured national banks show an increase in deposits of $645,413.61.

"State banks (all secured) for the period ending May 14, show an increase in deposits of $2,355,602.14.

"For the period ending May 14 the unsecured banks (all nationals) lost in deposits $600,807.86.

"Deposits of state funds show a decrease in both classes of banks as follows:

In secured banks .....$ 21.533.50
In unsecured banks 669,919.76

"Total increase in deposits in all secured banks, December to May, per reports, $4,237,765.22.

"Total decrease of deposits in all unsecured banks, December to May, per reports, $1,100,807.86.

"Total decrease of deposits of state funds in both classes of banks last period $691,453.26.

"So it is apparent that there are $3,828,410.62 more individual deposits in banks in Oklahoma than before the depositors' guaranty law was passed and the secured banks have been beneficiaries.

"The above is correct,
"ROY C. OAKES,
"Secretary State Banking Board.
"GEORGE W. BELLAMY,
"Chairman State Banking Board.

EXTRAVAGANCE GALORE.

A Change Needed in Order to Get Down to an Economical Administration.

The federal administration last year spent $54,000,000 more than it spent in the 1898 war. At the recent banker's convention Lawrence S. Gillespie, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, discussing the administration, said:

"As in our private life so in our national finances, the year 1907 seems to have been one of exceeding cost and expenditure. The government statement at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1903, shows a deficit of $59,656,361 and the increased deficit in July and August amounting to $28,728,000 brings the total deficit for the preceding fourteen months up to $88,434,361, with reduced revenues of $65,000,000. The year preceding we had a surplus of $87,000,000.

"The government disbursement was $659,552,124, being in excess of the revenues in any year except 1906 and 1907 and $54,000,000 more than was spent in the year when we conducted the war against Spain and paid the expense of landing armies in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

The Methodist conference continues to denounce Speaker Cannon because he refuses to let proposed laws have a hearing. It is all right as far as it goes to vote against Cannon for his dictation as to what legislation shall or shall not be considered, and it is essential also to vote out the Republican party that makes Cannon's boss-ship possible. Defeat of Cannon is good, but would not remedy the situation unless the Republicans are turned out. If Republicans win, and Cannon is defeated, the same iron rules will be carried out by a Sherman or a Dalzell or some other Republican pupil of Cannon's.

The Republican national committee denies it has received this year a dollar from the Standard Oil company or any subsidiary corporations. Having said who 'S NOT putting up the money, now let them tell us who IS putting it up, under oath. Will they do it?

The letters from Standard Oil magnates prove that the people do not rule. The party the trusts own is the party that gives them tariff bounty and has let them defy the law—the party which controls the federal government.

To the Voters of California

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31

Sixth on Ballot

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31 permits private business, benevolent and religious corporations to extend their term of existence. It prohibits the Legislature from extending any franchise of any public service corporation.

Every citizen should vote for this amendment and use his influence for its adoption in the interest of business and financial stability.

It is endorsed by

THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
THE BUILDING TRADES
THE LABOR COUNCIL
THE COMMERCIAL BODIES OF EVERY LARGE CITY IN THE STATE
THE REAL ESTATE BOARDS
THE CLEARING HOUSES
THE MERCHANT EXCHANGES
BY NEARLY EVERY BANK IN CALIFORNIA, and by all citizens who have carefully considered the intent and purpose of this Amendment.

Vote for Senate Amendment No. 31

Sixth on Ballot

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.
F. K. BARTHOLOMEW, Master.
JAMES FABLINGER, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
WM. BEATTIE, Noble Grand.
W. R. COUPLAND, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. ADA KEESLING, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World

Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.

Fraternal Aid Association

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. J. A. CAMPBELL, President
MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

JOHN F. DUNCAN
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W. L. WOODROW
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
117 South First Street, San Jose, Cal
Telephones: Office, Main 91
Residence, James 2581

Notice of Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Campbell Water Company, a corporation, to be held in this company's office, in Campbell, Santa Clara County, California, on Tuesday, November 10th, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing the reports of the officers, electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before that meeting.

S. G. RODECK, President.
J. H. RUCKER, Secretary.
October 20th, 1908.

Our Glasses Fit.

We use the latest instruments for examining the eye, and our lenses are ground by experts. Do you want glasses that fit?

Osgood Optician 156 S. First St.

Invisible FUSED bifocals, toric form. We We can get them in 5 days.

BALL OPTICAL CO.
112 South 1st Street
Third door from San Fernando Street

Phone, Red 4811
W. B. TEMPLE
Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Second-hand Machines $5 up. Expert Repairing.
160 E. Santa Clara St. Bet. 4th and 5th.

GET THE HABIT OF SAVING

It's a good habit to get into. It will only take one dollar of your money and one minute of your time to lay the foundation stone of independence for your declining years.

GARDEN CITY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, San Jose, California.

Fresh Milk and Cream FOR SALE.

Delivered anywhere in Campbell
HENRY YOUNG,
Budd Avenue.
Phone, Farmers 173

CHAS. N. COOPER, President. S. R. WADE, Vice-President.
JOHN F. DUNCAN, Cashier HARLOW M. PLIMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

The Bank of Campbell

A general banking, exchange, loan and collection business transacted. Exchange direct on New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS:

R. K. Thomas, J. C. Ainsley, J. L. Haglin, P. G. Keith, S. G. Rodeck, John Brynteson, Chas. N. Cooper, S. R. Wade, John F. Duncan, W. H. Hinde.

TAXES
1908

Office of the Tax Collector,
County of Santa Clara, Cal.,
SAN JOSE, October 1, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the year 1908 are now due and payable:

First Installment—Taxes on all personal property, a lien on or secured by land, all special taxes, and one-half of the taxes on all real property are delinquent on November 30th, 1908, at 6 o'clock p. m.; when 15 per cent will be added to all of said first installment remaining unpaid.

Second Installment—The remaining one-half of taxes on all real property will be due and payable January 4, 1909, and delinquent April 26, 1909, when five per cent will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid.

Taxpayers may, if they desire to do so, pay the whole tax at one payment.

For the purpose of receiving taxes I will be at my office in the Court House of San And at my office in the Court House of San Jose daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., to and including Monday, November 30, 1908, and Monday, April 26, 1909, at 6 p. m.

The second installment of taxes is payable at my office in the Court House in San Jose.

WM. A. JANUARY,
Tax Collector of Santa Clara County.

TRUSTS FAVOR TAFT

"Interests" Are Strongly Represented on the Republican Committee.

SHELDON OFFICIAL FAT FRIER

List of Those from Whom He Got Contributions.

Republican Treasurer is Director in 21 Corporations—Raised Big Fund in 1906—Recommended by Standard Oil Attorney.

Chicago, October 1.—(Special.)—In connection with the controversy which the President has raised as to whether the trusts and financial concerns are most interested in the election of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, the Democratic National Committee Calls attention to a few of the controlling spirits in the Republican Committee who are actively interested in trusts and monopolies.

At the head of the list stands George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Sheldon's selection for this important post of official "fat frier" was made upon recommendation of Wm. Nelson Cromwell, the great corporation lawyer of Wall Street, attorney for the Panama Canal Company, E. H. Harriman, the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers and brokers, and other favored interests. Almost immediately after his appointment, Mr. Sheldon is reported to have received a contribution from Mr. Cromwell, amounting to $50,000.

Mr. Sheldon is a multi-millionaire, the active head of the banking firm of W. C. Sheldon & Co., 2 Wall Street. According to the "Directory of Directors," for the present year, Mr. Sheldon's name appears as a director in the following 21 corporations:

American Locomotive Company.
American Locomotive Automobile Company,
Bethlehem Steel Corporation,
Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.
Detroit Edison Company,
Electrical Securities Corporation,
Laclede Gaslight Company,
Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal (limited),
Locomotive Security Company,
Metropolitan Trust Company,
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.,
Milwaukee, Light, Heat and Traction Co.,
National Copper Bank,
New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Co.,
North American Co.,
Republic Steel & Iron Co., of New Jersey,
Rogers Locomotive Works,
St. Louis Transit Co.,
Union Bag & Paper Co. of New Jersey,
Union Electric Light & Power Co.,
Union Electric Light & Power Co., of St. Louis.

Mr. Sheldon's connection with the Locomotive Trust places him in close connection with the railroads of the country, where he is able to procure their campaign contributions. He is also a confidential agent of J. Pierpont Morgan in his Wall street deals, and assisted in the formation of the Shipbuilding trust. His North American company controls the traction interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is president of the Union League club, of which Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie and other powers in Wall street are also members. He is also said to be a member of 20 other clubs whose membership includes practically all of the operators in Wall street.

In 1906 Mr. Sheldon was treasurer of the New York State Republican committee, and succeeded so well in frying the fat from the interests that Mr. Cromwell recommended him for a similar job with the National committee. According to the sworn statement of Mr. Sheldon, published after the campaign, he raised $333,923.60 chiefly from these interests.

The following is a partial list of the contributors as shown in Mr. Sheldon's statement:

J. Pierpont Morgan, Wall street banker and promoter	$20,000
Levi P. Morgan, banker, Wall street	20,000
John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil	5,000
Andrew Carnegie	5,000
Chauncey M. Depew, railroad and Standard Oil senator	5,000
H. R. Hollins, financier	5,000
Jacob H. Schiff, favored banker	2,500
Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers and brokers	2,500
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers and fiscal agents	2,500
J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers and fiscal agents	2,500
Chas. W. Schwab, steel trust and other trust corps	2,000
C. R. Mackey, Postal Telegraph Co.	2,000
John W. Gates, stock gambler and trust operator	2,000
W. E. Corey, Prest. U. S. Steel Corp.	2,000
W. C. Sheldon & Co., bankers and fiscal agents	2,000
John Jacob Astor, tenement house owner	1,000
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, trust lawyer	1,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt, railroad interests	1,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., railroad interests	1,000
Edwin Gould, railroad interests	1,000
W. F. Havemeyer, sugar trust	800
B. N. Duke, tobacco trust	500
D. O. Mills	500
H. M. Flagler, Standard Oil	500
Arbuckle Bros. Coffee Trust	500
Henry Clews, Wall street banker	250

This is only a partial list of the trust magnates and financiers who contributed to Mr. Sheldon's fund. An index as to how much more Mr. Sheldon may be able to raise from these interests for the national campaign, the fact may be cited that Mr. Cromwell gave $1,000 to the state fund, and increased the amount to $50,000 for the national campaign.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago is assistant treasurer of the Republican National committee. He is a millionaire several times over, and a member of the County Board of Review of Illinois, which passes upon the amount of taxes which corporations and large estates shall pay in that state. He is a director in several corporations and is in charge of the collection of campaign funds in the west.

On August 21, 1908, after his appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the Republican committee, Mr. Upham sent out thousands of letters to corporation officials whose taxes he passes upon as a member of the Board of Review, urging them to contribute to the Republican fund as "individuals," and requesting them "to bring this matter to the attention of your business associates." The suggestion implied is regarded as significant.

Five of the nine members of the Republican committee are:

Charles F. Brooker, Connecticut millionaire, members of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president New York, New Haven Railroad Co., against which a government suit is now pending, and one of the leading spirits in the brass trust.

Frank O. Lowden, multi-millionaire, vice-president Pullman Palace Car Co., which is a monopoly.

E. C. Duncan, director Atlantic & North Carolina railway, and other corporations, receiver Seaboard Air Line, and official dispenser of patronage in North Carolina.

T. Coleman DuPont, controlling factor in Powder Trust, against which the government has a suit now pending for dissolution.

Boise Penrose, political boss of Pennsylvania, head of the corrupt Republican organization in Philadelphia, and conspicuous in many corporations.

Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ill., is also chairman of the County Board of Equalization, which passes upon corporation taxes.

Fred A. Sims, acting chairman of the Republican State committee of Indiana, is also chairman of the State Tax board, which passes upon the taxes levied against corporations.

Mr. DuPont has been forced to resign from the executive committee because of his trust connections, but Mr. Brooker, against whose company the government has a suit, is still a member of the committee.

PROTECTING DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

An Ohio Example of Taft's Position and Oklahoma's Proof of Bryan's Position.

One of the planks of the Denver platform favors guaranteed bank deposits. Mr. Bryan addressed the Ohio legislature in February favoring guaranteed deposits. Former Governor Herrick subsequently addressed the legislature in reply to Mr. Bryan, opposing any such protection for banks and bank depositors.

Mr. Taft, in his speech of acceptance, denounced the plank of the Denver platform, which declares for a national law for banks similar to the Oklahoma law for state banks, thereby coinciding in the views of Mr. Herrick and opposing the views of Mr. Bryan.

Below are two dispatches showing what Mr. Bryan stands for and what Mr. Taft stands for:

THE OHIO WAY.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 17.—The creditors' committee, charged with an investigation of the affairs of the defunct Farmers and Merchants' bank, the cashier of which, Henry W. Gazell, is under arrest charged with embezzlement, tonight reported that the depositors will be forced to shoulder a loss of $415,000.

The report, made in a meeting of 2,800 depositors, charged the deficit to Gazell, alleging his speculations proved disastrous to the institution.

TAFT STANDS FOR THIS.

THE OKLAHOMA WAY.

Guthrie, Okla., May 21.—Within one hour from the time H. H. Smock, Oklahoma banking commission, had taken charge of the International Bank of Colgate he had authority to pay the depositors in full, though the bank's cash and available funds in other banks fell $22,000 short of the total amount of deposits. The commissioner was able to do this under the operation of the new banking law, and this is the first time it has been called into use.

BRYAN STANDS FOR THIS.

The Republican National committee says it gets no money from the Standard Oil company. Does that concern, then, to give its money direct to Republican candidates?

MACK SEES VICTORY

Democratic National Chairman Declares That Bryan Will Carry East and West.

REPORTS SHOW RISING TIDE

Ohio, Indiana and New York in the Democratic Column.

Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is confident of the election of Mr. Bryan as president. In a statement summing up the situation he said:

"Three weeks ago it was apparent that the tide had turned toward Democracy, and that every outward evidence pointed to a Democratic victory in November. The situation is far better now than then, and I am confident in the belief that Mr. Bryan will be elected president. In fact, the campaign, from the Democratic viewpoint, has steadily improved with each succeeding week. As Mr. Bryan has presented the issues in various sections of the country, the people have become more and more convinced that his election is for the permanent prosperity and best interests of the nation.

"Of the many reports I have received from the various states there has not been one discouraging to our cause. On the other hand, all of our information has indicated that there will be a remarkable decrease in the Republican vote, and this statement applies alike to the banner Republican state of Pennsylvania as well as to states like New York, Ohio, and Indiana. Mr. Bryan will not only receive the majority of the electoral vote, but one of the greatest popular votes ever given a candidate.

Says Fight is Won.

"The fight is won, but we must keep everlastingly at it for the remaining two weeks of the campaign. Our reports have been of such an encouraging nature that I have at times had fears least some of those on duty would, in their enthusiasm, let up in the fight, and my parting word to those at headquarters is that they continue their efforts just as aggressively as if the contest had to be won in the declining days of the campaign.

"The Democratic party has a greater membership than the Republican party. The only question with us in recent years has been to get our folks together in harmonious and united phalanx. I do not believe there is a Democrat in the entire country who is outside of the breastworks in this campaign, and that is the greatest reason to my mind why Mr. Bryan will be inaugurated president on March 4 next. I will not attempt to give figures, but I will say now that New York, Ohio, and Indiana are Democratic this year, and my prediction does not take into consideration a number of other states that will swing from the Republican to the Democratic column on election day."

Republicans Pass the Lie.

Republican campaign managers have been endeavoring to create the impression that James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, is not in sympathy with the labor movement advocated by Mr. Gompers, urging union labor to support its friends and defeat its enemies in the present campaign. Mr. Duncan was advised of this fact and asked to state his attitude in the matter. His reply is explicit and gives the lie to the Republican managers who have been seeking to place him in a false light.

List of Trust Allies.

The Republican national committee is sending out a letter asking for "cash contributions," in which the declaration is made that "the election of Judge Taft and James S. Sherman is essential to the welfare of the country."

The letter is of interest by reason of the character of the men whose names appear on the letterhead, and who make this appeal. Here are the men who sign the letter informing the people of the country that Bryan's election will be dangerous:

Charles F. Brooker, head of the brass trust and vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, against which a government suit is now pending in the Federal courts.

Charles Nagel, of Missouri, one of the general attorneys of the Standard Oil company. This Standard Oil representative is in charge of Republican national campaign headquarters in Chicago.

Frank O. Lowden, multi-millionaire son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, and now head of the great Pullman Palace Car trust, to which the traveling public pays tribute.

T. Coleman Du Pont, the head of the powder trust, which is fighting a suit against dissolution.

Boise Penrose, the political "boss" of the corrupt political machine in Pennsylvania.

George R. Sheldon, the personal representative of J. Pierpont Morgan, in the capacity of director in all his trust companies, and who collected trust money for the election of Governor Hughes of New York.

William Nelson Cromwell, the legal representative of Edward H. Harriman and probably the greatest trust lawyer in the United States.

Fred W. Upham, the "fat fryer" for the Republican party in the west, and the man who wrote letters to corporations whose property he assessed by virtue of his position as a member of the board of review in Chicago.

Farmers and Business Men Know.

This is a fine outfit to advise the farmers and business men in the west how to vote. Two of the signers are heads of corporations which are fighting for their existence in the courts. Of course these men think Bryan's election dangerous; that is natural when one becomes acquainted with their connections. But there is not a legitimate business man in the nation, small or large, who has any reason to fear a Democratic victory.

REPUBLICANS HOWL CALAMITY

Seek to Destroy Public Confidence in Futile Effort to Defeat Bryan.

Facing inevitable defeat and with a full knowledge of the fact that Bryan's election is as certain as anything reasonably can be in politics, the Republicans have been forced to resort to the last refuge of political cowards—to the calamity howl. They are now engaged in telling the country that panic and ruin will follow the election of Mr. Bryan. Instead of being patriotic citizens anxious to restore business confidence—a confidence which has been lost under a Republican administration—to subserve their own political selfish purposes they are vainly endeavoring to prolong the present business depression. The question naturally suggests itself: Why is it necessary to restore confidence? Why is it necessary to bring back business prosperity? What has become of confidence, what has become of prosperity? Both, under a Republican administration, have disappeared. Why is another Republican administration necessary to insure a return of confidence and prosperity?

The very same men who, today, are going about the country still further destroying confidence by preaching calamity, are the men, who, four years ago said that the Republican party must be successful in order that there might be prosperity. The Republican party was successful, but instead of bringing prosperity it brought panic, business depression and commercial stagnation. Whatever may be said of the present panic, it cannot be denied that it is a Republican panic. The Republican party is in full possession of the government and must accept the responsibility. How, then, can a continuation of the Republican party in power cure the evils from which the business community and the laboring man now suffer? Let the Republicans howl about their own panic, and not make false predictions about what will happen under a Democratic administration. They predicted prosperity four years ago, and proven false prophets. Why, then, should any sane man accept their premonitions now when they say that Bryan's election would bring business troubles. Business troubles are already here. What business men want is a cure for them, not a prolongation of the disease by the same sort of treatment which has produced the ailment.

Because business men and laboring men both know that a Republican administration has produced panic, they will not be deceived again by these false cries of Republican calamity howlers. They know that William Jennings Bryan is an honest man; they know that he will give the public an honest administration. They know that the calamity howl is for the sole purpose of deception.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES VS. MR. TAFT.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, in May, 1893, said: "Judge Taft's decision proclaims members of the B. of L. E. a band of conspirators."

Also, "We can not accept Judge Taft's decision in any other light than treason to republican institutions and the liberties of the people. It is, will be, and ought to be denounced and repudiated by all liberty loving men."

* * * The impudent falsehood that trusts and monopolies cheapen products and benefit the consumer is disproved by the fact that the price of commodities controlled by these monsters has been arbitrarily increased for no cause except to pay dividends on fictitious capital by methods that make larceny respectable. * * *
—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls.

FARMERS RESENT COERCION

Resolutions Passed by Indiana Toilers Condemn Statements of President Sharples — Endless Chain Among Farmers.

Chairman Mack was informed by wire today that at a meeting of representative farmers of Washington township, Marion county, Indiana, the following resolutions were adopted, and it was also agreed to form an endless chain among the farmers of the country:

Whereas, The Associated Press has sent out a statement issued by P. M. Sharples, president of the Sharples Separator Company of Westchester Pa., saying that the hour Bryan is elected the Sharples works will close down, and

Whereas, Such statements as this will intensify the present financial panic and will also tend to bring on, if possible, other and greater financial calamity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as farmers who have the good of our country at heart, we deeply deplore such unwarranted statements, and believing they are made for partisan purposes to intimidate and influence voters, we herewith denounce all firms making this and similar announcements, as narrow and bigoted, and in these times as disloyal to the best business interests of the nation, and in as much as the persons and firms now resorting to these unfair and unpatriotic methods maintain their businesses by patronage of democrats as well as republicans, we condemn these methods as an insult to any democratic patron which ought to be, and which we hope will be, resented.

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the farmers of the nation, irrespective of party, who believe in fair play, to unite with us through their organization and as individuals, in crushing out this unwise and indiscreet spirit which would sacrifice the country's welfare for party success. (Signed) Albert Blue, chairman; Ross S. Ludlow, secretary.

BONAPARTE ELUSIVE

Fails to Furnish Correct Information Asked by Josephus Daniels.

ATTY. GENERAL IS DIPLOMATIC

Mixes Up the Prosecutions Under Anti-Trust Law.

Records Show That 287 Trusts Are Thriving Under the Republican Administration — Prosecutions Slow — Department of Justice Answer Awaited.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Josephus Daniels, chairman of the publicity bureau at Democratic national headquarters, recently wrote a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte, in which he asked for information showing the character and extent of suits instituted by the federal government against the trusts. Mr. Bonaparte made reply in a very lengthy letter, but was careful not to give the information requested. Mr. Daniels has forwarded a second letter to the Attorney General which is reproduced herewith:

Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, United States Attorney General.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 2d. On the 30th day of September I wrote you and asked for a statement showing how many of the 287 trusts doing business in the United States had been prosecuted by the department of justice, the amount of fines collected, etc. In your answer you do not furnish the information desired. The inquiry was specifically directed to the action taken with reference to the 287 trusts named. Instead of furnishing that information, you mix up the prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law with the prosecutions of railroads and individuals under other acts. No question was asked as to proceedings against railroads or other corporations except the well known and recognized trusts that are daily, by violating the law, "taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." The public is well aware that a number of railroads have been fined for giving rebates. That law ought to be enforced, even though your department refused to prosecute the admitted violations of the law by a railroad official who received an immunity bath and was given a place in the cabinet; and those two able attorneys, Hon. Judson Harmon and Hon. Frederick N. Judson, who had been employed to prosecute, refused to continue with your department when it would not permit them to prosecute the confessedly guilty secretary of the navy as well as the lesser railroad officials who had nearly all given rebates.

Having failed to furnish the specific information requested, and wishing to have a statement of exactly what has been done to prevent the extortions and to end the existence of the trusts, I am forced to ask you, omitting all prosecutions against railroads and other legal corporations, the following questions:

1. How many of the 287 trusts, giving the names, doing business in the United States, have been prosecuted by the present administration?

2. How many of these trusts, naming them separately, have been fined, and the separate amounts?

3. After a trust has been fined, what other steps have been taken to prevent its continuing its illegal practices for which it was forced to pay the penalty?

4. How many of the officials of these 287 trusts have been criminally prosecuted, and how many have been convicted and the term of imprisonment, giving the names of each person who has been imprisoned for violating the law?

In your letter, in which you mix up the prosecution of railroads and other legal corporations with the trusts which exist in defiance of law, you take occasion to contrast the record of the Roosevelt administration with the four preceding administrations. In the pamphlet which your send with your letter, it appears that Mr. Harrison prosecuted seven trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law; Mr. Cleveland, nine; Mr. McKinley, three, and the present administration, nineteen civil and twenty-five criminal cases. You include the cases against the beef and meat trusts where the government won these important suits. Has the meat trust gone out of business, and have the people obtained the relief from high prices which they had a right to expect and for which reason they demanded the prosecution of that trust? An examination of the twenty-five cases you say have been prosecuted criminally shows that in no single case has any violation of the law been followed by imprisonment.

Do you believe that the men who operate the trusts to their enrichment by systematic robbery, enjoyed by immunity from imprisonment, will ever be deterred by the methods so far employed by the department of justice? As long as the meat trust can pay a small fine and collect it an hundred times over the next day, by putting up the price of what it sells, when do you think that trust will quit charging prices that put necessary food out of the reach of the poor? The spectacle of a few of the predatory wealth, in convict garb—as the law contemplated—would do more in one week to break up the trust evil than all the prosecutions inaugurated.

By giving the comparison of the record of the Roosevelt administration in the matter of prosecutions as contrasted with the records of Cleveland, McKinley and Harrison you invite a comparison of the records of these administrations as to trusts. Carefully compiled statistics show that trusts were organized in the United States under the past four administrations as follows: Under Harrison, 25; under Cleveland (second term) 6; under McKinley, 127; and under Roosevelt, 106. Inasmuch as there are now 287 trusts in America it appears that there were twenty-three before Mr. Harrison became president and that 264 have been organized since 1888. If the department of justice has been os diligent as the interests of the people demand, would the number of trusts have multiplied so rapidly? Not only would the trusts doing business have been put out of business, but men would not have put money into new trusts if they had believed that the law against trusts and against persons guilty of combining would be vigorously enforced.

I submit that by the test of punishing lawbreakers and deterring others from violating the law—the eternal and true test—the execution of the anti-trust laws by the federal government is a failure; and that the existence and flourishing condition of the very trusts you have prosecuted convinces the people that the trusts are superior to law, or as Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, said last week:

"The most striking fact about the actual organization of modern society is that the most conspicuous, the most readily wielded, and the most formidable power is not the power of the government, but the power of capital. Men of our day in England and America have almost forgotten what it is to fear the government, but have found out what it is to fear the power of capital, to watch it with jealousy and suspicion, and trace to it the source of every open or hidden wrong."

I submit that the collection of fines from trusts aggregating a million dollars, if you had collected so much, which has not been done, would be no punishment worth the name of punishment to the 287 trusts with an aggregate capitalization of $6,972,448,851.00. The fining process in trust prosecution is analogous to those fines imposed by a police justice upon persons keeping illegal resorts in towns. These fines often operate as a sliding scale of license lax—so may dollars whenever the aroused moral sense of the community will no longer be silent while the lawless dive debauches the people. What the people wish to know is this: How many trusts have you compelled to dissolve—in truth, and not merely to officially dissolve, and then continue to fix the price, as the dissolved paper trust has done? The meat trust paid a fine and soon put up the prices of all that men must eat by some now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't sleight of hand that seems to escape further prosecution while continuing to levy a tax upon all the people. No prosecution of the trusts is effective that is not felt by the public in relieving them of trust imposition in what they buy. Your department says the paper trust was prosecuted and dissolved, but the publishers know that the mills in the trust have a combination now as injurious to them as before your prosecution. You say you have prosecuted the tobacco trust, but that trust has put up the price of the manufactured product it sells and put down at will the price of the raw material it buys from the farmer. You do not claim, I believe, to have ever even instituted proceedings against the steel trust, and only last year, in the teeth of the law, your department acquiesced in the complete monopoly of that giant of trusts when it took over the only large company able to compete with it in any line of production.

If your department in seven years has prosecuted nineteen civil and twenty-five criminal cases, in which no trust official has been jailed and no trust robbing the people has been compelled to take its grasp from the throat of free competition while 223 new trusts have been born during the McKinley and Roosevelt Republican administrations, how long at this rate of progress will it take the Republican administration to stop the extortion of 287 trusts that fatten by taxing the people? That is the question that the voters are propounding and it is a question which the department of justice should answer.

I am, sir—
Yours very respectfully,
[Signed] JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Chairman Press Bureau.

TRUSTS ARE NOT HURT

But Business in Other Lines Has Been Seriously Affected by the Panic That Still Hurts.

Mr. Taft says that the panic is about over and that conditions have about reached normal. That does not correspond with the view of the Chicago board of education that 15,000 children go to school hungry, partly because their fathers cannot get employment and because of the increase in the cost of living.

The Saturday Evening Post, of recent date, contains more statistics showing that, according to the reports of the New York savings banks, the number of accounts opened for the year ending July 1 was 73,000 less than for the year before, while the number of accounts closed was 48,000 greater than the year before. The amount deposited was $35,000,000 less and the amount withdrawn $41,000,000 more. This shows a large shrinkage in the savings of the people of that state. And now comes a New York wholesaler with the statement that on July 22 the firm addressed a letter to the wholesale grocers, biscuit bakers and confectioners of the United States, asking for figures showing trade conditions at that time compared with six months before. The following are the statements for the eastern states, southern states and the middle west: "Staple groceries, 10 per cent. less in the eastern states, 11 per cent. less in the southern states and 9 per cent. in the middle west.

"Sales of groceries classed among the luxuries, 16 per cent. less in the eastern states, 18 per cent less in the southern states and 15 per cent. less in the western states. The falling off in biscuit and bakers' articles and in confectioners' trade shows substantially the same per cent."

To show how the trusts can escape from the evils that afflict others, Mr. Bryan recently called attention to the fact that a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal shows that the International Harvester company made larger net profits last year than in any preceding year, and the directors of the International Harvester company are largely the same as the directors of the steel trust.

Mr. Roosevelt, says Mr. Woodruff, thinks the alleged finding of $300,000 in the Democratic treasury "queer." But the good E. H. Harriman's gift of $264,000 to the Republican campaign fund four years ago looked to the same eyes perfectly straight and normal.

EASILY UNDERSTOOD

Mr. Bryan Shows Why the Individual Favors Protection of Bank Deposits.

A MATTER OF INTELLIGENCE

Banks Should Attend to the Banking Business and Not the Government.

No issue in this campaign appeals more strongly to the individual than the protection of bank deposits. Thousands and thousands of republicans will vote for Mr. Bryan on account of this one issue, which he has presented so clearly to the people of the nation.

In a recent speech Mr. Bryan presented this issue in a simple and most convincing way. He said:

"Of the many policies proposed in our platform, the protection of bank depositors is the simplest and most easily understood. Why, my friends, this question is so easily understood that I suppose there is not a person in this audience who is not able to understand it. I do not mean that every one, everywhere, can understand it. I draw the line here: When every person reaches the period of intellectual development, where he is able to see that when a man puts his money in the bank he ought to be able to get it again, he ought to have intelligence enough to understand this subject; but until he gets to this point I do not know how to reach him. I take it for granted, however, that you are all sufficiently advanced to be able to understand that when you put your money in a bank you ought to be able to get it out again. Now, my friends, there are just two questions to be considered in this matter. One of these I have given you. The other question is, who must make it secure? Our position is that as the banks make their profits out of the people's money, the bankers ought to give the insurance the people require. Now, I had supposed that that was a self evident truth and that it would not be denied.

"I have made no speech without discussing the guaranty of bank deposits in all parts of the country. After I had made my speech in Baltimore, explaining our system and presenting our arguments in support of it, my attention was called to an advertisement in one of the papers. In my speech I had said that you could insure your house, you could insure your life, you could insure your buggy or your barn, but that you could not insure your money. And in this advertisement my language was quoted and the advertisement went on to say that I was mistaken, for a certain fidelity company was prepared to insure deposits. And then I found out how they do it down there. You put your money in a bank, and then go and get somebody to insure it so that you can get it out of the bank again. I believe the time has come to compel all the banks to stand back of the banks and make good the presumption upon which you deposit your money in the bank.

"Now, my friends, you may ask if the banks are not now sufficiently secured. That is what the bankers say. They will even tell you that only occasionally a bank fails, but the trouble is that we cannot tell in advance which bank is going to fail. Look at the notice they hang up. Does it say, 'this bank will fail?' No, the notice says 'this bank is closed,' and if bankers follow out this plan I will agree not to urge this insuring of deposits. Let the bank give notice three months in advance of a failure so the people can get their money out before the failure.

"Do you think the banks are sufficiently secure now? The postmaster general says, in his report in favor of the postal savings bank, that we are sending millions of dollars to Europe to be deposited in government savings banks there, and the people who send their money there would rather send it across an ocean three thousand miles wide than to risk the banks of this country. I say to you that we ought to make our banks here so secure that money will not be driven out of the United States to find a safe place of deposit. That money which is driven to Europe ought to be kept here and used in the business of this country. Not only does money go to Europe, but money goes into hiding, and this is about the time of year when we discover some of it. You will see in the paper every once in a while that Mrs. So and So for the first time this fall made a fire and was mortified to find that her husband, without her knowledge, had been using it as a bank. A man in New York said last fall, when the panic was on, that a billion dollars was in hiding under carpets. I do not know whether that estimate is too nigh or too low, but I know this, that if I were a banker I would be ashamed to have an old rag carpet running rivalry with me as a safety deposit vault, in time of danger.

"If any man says that the banks are sufficiently secure I will remind him that there is not a national bank in the United States that can get a dollar of Uncle Sam's money without putting up security. The state demands security; the county demands security; the city demands security; and each village demands security; and the fraternal orders are now demanding security, and I believe the time has come when the farmer, the merchant and the laboring man should have security when they put their money in a bank.

"In Oklahoma they have had this plan in operation for now some six months. I learned of one failure there and in forty-two minutes after the bank suspended, the man in charge had an order from the government to pay every depositor in full, and the business went on without interruption. And when he telephoned out to the farmers and said to them, 'The bank has suspended, come in and get your money,' they answered, 'We are busy with the crops now, we will be in in a few days.' Is it the way you do here in your state when a bank gets shaky? Is it the way you do when a bank suspends? No! the very rumor that a bank is a little uncertain makes a rush of depositors, and they make it insolvent whether it was insolvent or not.

"This plan protects the depositors; it protects the community, and it is good for the bank as well.

"I would rather see the banks attend to the banking business than to have it transferred to the government, and because I prefer to have the banking business done by the banks rather than by the government, I urge the guaranty of deposits as the easiest solution of our difficulties."

STRAUS GIVES REASONS

The New York Merchant and Philanthropist Declares Election of Bryan Means Business Prosperity.

Nathan Straus, the great New York merchant and philanthropist, in announcing his reasons for supporting Mr. Bryan, said:

"I feel sure that he will be elected, and I say, as a business man, one who is as much interested perhaps as any, in the general prosperity of the country, as one who is bound to feel personally any lack of prosperity among the masses, that I believe his election will be a benefit to all the country, and to all of the people. Those that talk otherwise, those that predict panic and disaster, as the result of the election of an honest man, chosen by an honest majority of the people, are narrow minded and short-sighted, or pretend to believe that which they know is not true, or they are seeking to obscure the real and vital issues of the campaign. Mr. Bryan will make a safe, reliable, conscientious president, a president for all of the people, the rich and the poor, the big man and the little. He will represent the American people, not any class, and for that reason I shall work for him until election and vote for him on election day."

THE GREAT EXPLAINER.

Here is a copy of a poster, headed "Laboring Men—Attention!" which has been circulated in advance of Judge Taft's appearance in a number of cities:

Come out and hear
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT
Republican candidate for President.

HE WILL EXPLAIN
how he secured his appointment as United States judge through the influence of Senator Foraker, the attorney of the Standard Oil company.

HE WILL EXPLAIN
why, as United States judge, he put railroad men and mechanics in jail by means of his INJUNCTION process.

HE WILL EXPLAIN
why he is opposed to giving the laboring man a trial by a jury.

HE WILL EXPLAIN
to you why the capitalistic class and the trusts and the syndicates of Wall street are supporting him, while the laboring men are opposing him, almost to a man.

By Order of the Committee.

The Cry of Politicians.

The best service that can be rendered for permanent prosperity is to rebuke the assumption which certain politicians continually are seeking to create in the public mind, that continued prosperity depends on the success of a particular political party.

Our form of government contemplates changes from time to time, and nothing is so disastrous as to instill in the people's minds the belief that there is danger to business in changing a portion of the officers of our government.

If the people cannot change their officers without creating a panic, then the logical step is to go to a monarchy, which, of course, none advocates.

SPECIAL INTERESTS VERSUS EQUAL RIGHTS.

In every utterance and every statement made so far Mr. Taft has shown great concern for the welfare of the TRUSTS and SPECIAL INTERESTS.

He is afraid that the guaranty of bank deposits will be a burden on a few big bankers. That thousands of small depositors may lose everything does not worry him.

He is afraid that a reduction of the tariff may hurt protected industries. He does not worry for the consumer, who bears the burden of the heavy tax.

He is afraid to oppose the TRUSTS, for he considers them a benefit. He does not mind the extortion they practice upon the public.

He is opposed to a jury trial in contempt and injunction cases because the SPECIAL INTERESTS want the unfair injunction process continued. The "Father of the Injunction" does not worry because the laborer may not get a square deal.

The Republican candidate believes in an income tax only when the present oppressive means of taxation fail to furnish enough revenue. In other words, he believes that the wealthy should not be taxed until the resources of the masses are exhausted. Not a word from Mr. Taft because the masses bear an unjust share of the burden of taxation.

Mr. Taft stands for the favored FEW and SPECIAL INTERESTS.

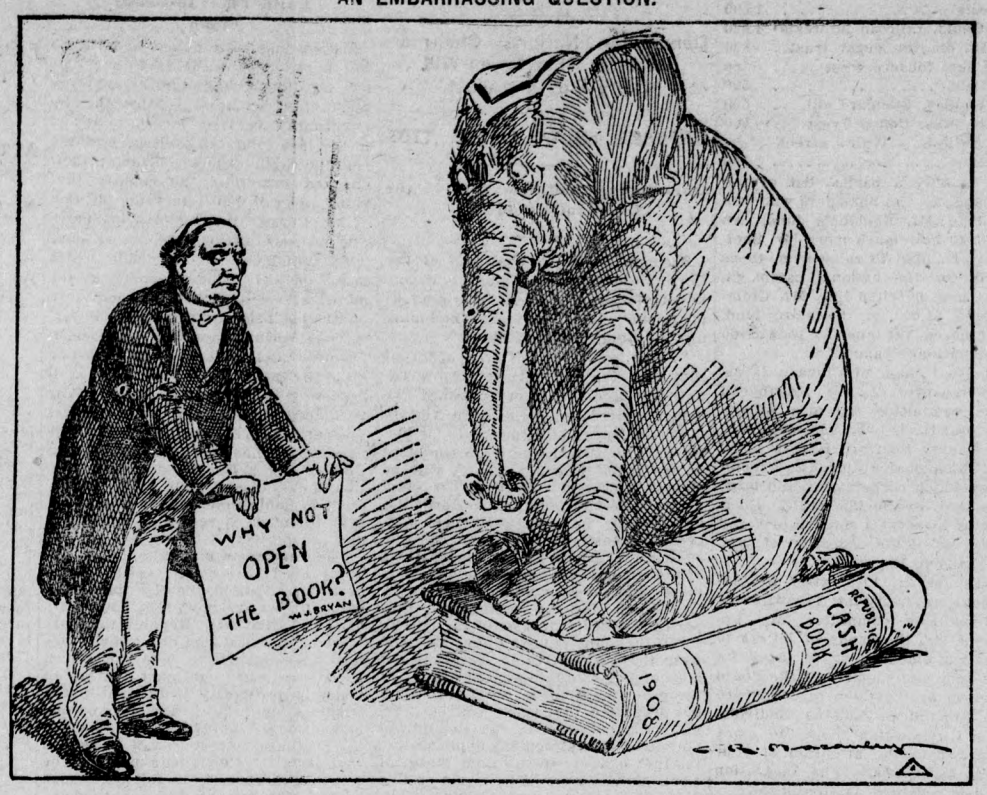
Mr. Bryan stands for the PEOPLE as opposed to the INTERESTS.

Mr. Taft stands for PLUTOCRACY as opposed to DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Bryan stands for EQUAL RIGHTS as opposed to SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

WITH WHICH DO YOU STAND?

AN EMBARRASSING QUESTION.



—Macauley in New York World.

Will the People Stand for This?

Is it possible the voters this year will re-elect Mitchell, Hubbard and Ayer after what has come to light respecting their handling of county moneys and the way they have been receiving milage fees, by a system of assigning their unusual claims to certain individuals for the purpose of covering up their tracks? It looks to us like a good case for the Grand Jury.

The San Jose *Times* this Wednesday morning devotes a page to the matter, giving facts and figures and every voter should get a copy of that paper and see how your representatives have been feathering their nests. For the benefit of our readers we will reproduce an extract from the *Times* article as a sample:

979—Demand of F. E. Mitchell, for milage (assigned to City Store):

	Mls.	Amt.
July 1—San Jose (committee)	20	$ 2.00
July 6—San Jose (board).....	20	2.00
July 7—San Jose-Los Gatos (board waterworks)	25	2.50
July 8—Sunnyvale-Palo Alto (road inspection).....	46	4.60
July 9—San Francisco (detective work).....	120	12.00
July 10—San Francisco-Oakland (inspecting road machinery).....	120	12.00
July 11—Miller Creek Road (waterworks)	26	2.60
July 13—San Jose (board).....	20	2.00
July 14—Palo Alto (waterworks).....	56	5.60
July 17—San Jose (board).....	20	2.00
July 18—Wrights (roads and bridges).....	30	3.00
July 20—San Jose-Los Gatos (board waterworks)	27	2.70
July 21—Palo Alto-Mayfield-San Jose (inspection committee).....	56	5.60
July 22—Sunnyvale [waterworks].....	22	2.20
July 23—San Jose [committee	20	2.00
July 24—Robleda Ave.-Purissima Ave.-Adobe Cr'k [inspection]	40	4.00
July 27—San Jose [board].....	20	2.00
July 28—Saratoga-Pierce Av. [inspection].....	10	1.00
	698	$69.80

The above are samples of milage claims presented by our thrifty supervisors, who are generously paid a salary of $1700 a year. Under the law * * * these claims are, perhaps, legal, but does anyone really think that a supervisor is honestly entitled to charge $12 for a trip to San Francisco on July 9th and again $12 on July 10th, as was done by Supervisor Mitchell? * * * In August, 1907, Supervisor Mitchell presented and had allowed and paid a claim for $112.60 for mileage, and then the Grand Jury took the matter up he hurriedly returned the excess of $12 60 to the county treasury, as the treasurer's books will show.

The supervisors themselves, evidently do not consider their bills for mileage creditable as is evidenced by the assignment of their claims, to the end that the people will not know the amounts paid monthly to them for mileage—assigned bills always appearing in the published proceedings of the Board in the name of the assignee. This seems to be the established custom as to all claims of a questionable character.

Bryan fills the public measure of what a party leader in the National field ought to be. He is full of energy, never short of ideas, delightful in his manner of address and ready for his antagonist at every point. Nor is it likely that the strong impression made by him in these relations can be effaced by the charge that he is unsafe. The charge is old, and at best was never of much value. It has been discounted and the the typical voter is much too intelligent to be humbugged by it. He knows it is what heavy-headed men always allege against those with whom it would be folly for them to enter into competition. As the campaign now looks, the Republicans have an impossible task on hand to persuade the American people that an uninteresting, negative, sterile person ought to be elected, just because he is in no danger of harboring an original thought, rather than one who is at all times interesting, positive and remarkable for the fertility of his mind.

Have your lawyer send that legal notice to this paper and in so doing you will be saving yourself money and at the same time be aiding your local paper.

Against Laboring Men.

While William H. Taft is traveling about Ohio and elsewhere making frantic appeals for the support of laboring men, his running mate on the Republican ticket, James S. Sherman, is giving his endorsement to the statement that "labor unions are composed largely of anarchists, socialists and demagogues." Mr. Sherman heard the organized wage worker of the country thus denounced by a trust magnate who presided at a meeting where he spoke, and gave approval of the sentiment expressed. When Mr. Sherman appeared recently at Akron, Ohio, the meeting which he addressed was presided over by O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company. Mr. Barber introduced Mr. Sherman to the audience. In doing so he made use of the following language, as stenographically reported:

"One of the main reasons for the success of the Diamond Match Company is that its directors HAVE NEVER TOLERATED UNION LABOR IN ITS SHOP. THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OPEN. We have had no one to dictate to us what wages we shall pay, what men we shall hire, and what hours our employes shall work. LABOR UNIONS TODAY ARE COMPOSED LARGELY OF ANARCHISTS, SOCIALISTS AND DEMAGOGUES."

But for the blessed Dingley tariff American newspapers could buy news print paper in Canada for $1.75. On this side they are paying all the way from $2.35 to $2.60. Canadian paper is as good as the domestic product and the labor employed in making it is as well paid as that on this side the border.—Johnstown Democrat.

A University in Politics.

Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic publicity bureau, commented as follows on the appearance of Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago as a stump speaker attacking the guaranty of bank deposits:

"It is not surprising," said he, "to see a professor of the University of Chicago on the stump opposing a measure so beneficial to the poor man as the guaranty of bank deposits. John D. Rockefeller and the other Standard Oil manufacturers can not be expected to favor Mr. Bryan's plans.

"Doubtless Mr. Rockefeller has communicated to the university which his money supports and has indicated that he would be gratified to have the university do effective work for the candidate he favors in this campaign."

Henry Clews, the Wall street publicity agent, has taken the stump for Taft. This typical representative of Wall street declares that Bryan is unsafe and that Judge Taft will make an ideal president. A few days ago he addressed a big crowd of eastern bankers and, of course, opposed the guaranty of bank deposits. Mr. Clews declared that the guaranty bank plank is "socialistic in its tendency and a far cry from true democratic principles, which oppose excessive centralization of power."

Taft and his supporters are insisting that if Bryan should be elected a hostile senate would defeat Democratic aims. This is an admission that they are false in their claim that the people rule, as Bryan says they should. Paste that in your hat.—Johnstown Democrat.

A Band of Conspirators.

In May, 1893, the Journal of Locomotive Engineers said:

"Judge Taft's decision proclaims members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers a band of conspirators, and also, we cannot accept Judge Taft's decision in any other light than treason to Republican institutions and the liberties of the people. It is, will be, and ought to be, denounced and repudiated by all liberty loving men."

Confidence, Peace and Harmony Restored.

By the guaranteeing of bank deposits to depositors will be likened unto the cement of human love to the great God above, to hold the nation together in confidence, peace and harmony. It will come as a new love to our hearts and homes and the nation, and set an example for the world to get on to a higher standard of civilization. It is a step toward universal peace and arbitration of all troubles, and a step toward sweeter humanity, drawing capital and labor together in a higher realm of Christ-like socialism of justice and right, and a step toward freedom from under the power of the money trust, that dominates the nation to-day, that makes panics and prosperity for their own good ends, slapping the law in the face and humbling the toiler and labor unions to the hunger line. Guaranteeing of bank deposits will steady the great balance wheel of the nation, bring back the now idle and hidden money into the banks with confidence, and under the guardianship of the bankers' association and the great Commoner's guaranteeing of deposits there will be no more panics, no more bursting of banks and no more heart-rendering suicides by the loss of the needy savings.

Guaranteeing bank deposits will steady all lines of business, steady capital, steady labor and steady banking, and make collections with a greeting and parting smile, turn the now acid look and vile tongue to language of hopefulness and cheer.

Fellow citizens, it is the diamond dust in our standard bearer that makes him stay on the fighting line of justice and right. So, comrades, we will rally once again around this invincible patriotic man, who knows no defeat when battling for suffering humanity—Bryan—the peerless champion of justice and right—that our nation's flag shall wave in triumph and honor over the land of the free and the homes of the wise, as Washington and the ancient patriots designed, that on freedom's broad basis this nation should rise, be defended by its heroes and guided by its wise. Now this great champion of labor and peerless hero, is fighting against tyrany, greed and ignorance, to re-inaugurate what freedom designed, and this new hero and sage's name, unrivaled, shall soar to fame unextinguished when time is no more, as Washington's name and fame now encircles the globe so will the name and fame of our new born champion of liberty and freedom, Wm. Jennings Bryan, the world wide champion of justice and right.

S. A. MOULTON.

Bill Hatfield Not Dunham.

Sheriff Lanford and Deputy Buffington arrived Friday night from Sherman, Texas, with Hatfield.

Many of our people who knew Dunham well have been in to see him and all of them pronounce him not Dunham. Aside from a few San Jose persons who think him the man wanted, no one who has seen the suspect and who knew Dunham will hesitate a minute in pronouncing the suspect a different man. While there are many similarities, yet there are so many points of difference that he will no doubt be given his liberty very soon.

Officer McAffee still maintains that he is the man wanted, and on Tuesday was in Campbell, in company with his brother-in-law, to have a look at the spot where the tragedy was committed.

Sheriff Langford, Ex-Sheriff Ballinger, Deputy Buffington, Ex-Deputy Cottle and many of Dunham's former intimate friends say Hatfield is not the man and tell why.

Democratic Rally.

Tuesday evening the Democrats held forth at Campbell. The occasion drew a large crowd, so large that the hall was packed and people could not gain entrance. Candidates George W. Waldorf, R. Bruce Magee and "Stoney" Mayock spoke first and then took the 8 o'clock car for Los Gatos, where they spoke at another meeting.

Wm. H. Rogers and H. A. Blanchard, of San Jose, were the principal speakers of the evening, and their earnest addresses must have had a convincing effect upon their hearers. Mr. Blanchard had his Edison phonograph here and gave several selections from Bryan's speeches. He also gave Taft's speech on the trusts and Bryan's answer. The clear-cut arguments from Bryan were more convincing.

The meeting was a great success. A bonfire helped to liven things up. E. C. Hurlbert acted as chairman.

Mrs. Jennie Parker is spending a few weeks at Pacific Grove.

Mrs. G. E. Bryson is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Zion.

C. R. Page sold his New Jersey avenue orchard home to Frank L. Steindorf.

The Ladies' Aid Society will give an election day dinner on next Tuesday.

John W. Clink has sold his orchard home east of town and has moved into Campbell.

Mrs. Meecham, of Egerton, Minnesota, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Butts.

Miss Gladys Goldsworthy has returned to her home in Oakland, after an extended visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanger are entertaining their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, recently from Oregon.

Mrs. A. G. Williams has with her this winter her niece, Miss Hayes, who is recently from the east.

The Sophomore class of the High School had a bonfire and tamale feed in Los Gatos Creek Friday evening.

The Rev. Geo. Atkinson is home from a visit to his brother in Siskiyon county and will occupy his pulpit Sunday.

Mr. John Brynteson is home from his extended trip to Sweden. Mrs. Brynteson remained there for a longer visit.

Mrs. Frances Comden, of Los Gatos, stopped over to visit Mrs. Donaldson, of Sunnyside, on her way from San Francisco Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Berry and sons, Clifford and Willard, left for an eastern trip Tuesday of last week. Mrs. H. S. Young and daughter were also of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Nelson are home from Sacramento, where they attended the Congregational Association Meeting. They had a delightful time and think Sacramento a beautiful city.

William Donaldson, of San Francisco, spent a few days with his parents here this week. He had just returned from a trip to Oregon and we sampled a fine "Spitz" apple which he brought back.

William Caldwell is enjoying a visit from his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. MGee, who have lately disposed of eastern property and expect to make their home in this state some where.

James Wharton James gives his second lecture under the auspices of the High School this Friday night at the Congregational church, it being an illustrated lecture on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The third lecture will be given on Friday of next week.

Palm Leaf Council, F. A. A., is enjoying a boom, having increased their membership rapidly during the past few weeks. At their last meeting a class of twenty-three candidates were presented for initiation. A contest for securing members is on, stimulating all to do their best.

Prof. Edw. Warren, of Los Angeles, a nephew of Mrs. R. E. Dunphy, visited over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dunphy at their orchard home on the San Jose and Los Gatos road just east of town. He was on his way home from an eastern trip and took in San Jose and Campbell on his way south.

ORCUTT—In Montana, October 22, 1908, Z. L. Orcutt, beloved husband of Harriet Orcutt, and father of Mrs. W. L. Hickok, of Folsom, Cal., and Miss Geneva S. Orcutt, of San Francisco, a native of Canada, aged 64 years, 6 months and 18 days.

Mr. Orcutt will be remembered by many of our people as Superintendent of the County Hospital a few years ago.

Beginning Sunday, November 1st, a change of time table on the Interurban car line goes into effect. There are some changes effecting Campbell's service. The cars from San Jose leave on the even hour up to 5 o'clock. There has been added a 5:35 car. No change in evening service. Cars going to San Jose leave at 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:28 and each hour after until 5:23, 5:40, 6:05, 6:38, 7:25, 8:50, 10:50. Next week we will publish a time table of the service.

Mr. William Beattie was pleasantly surprised Monday by a visit from Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Beattie Dr. and Mrs. David Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Beattie, of San Jose, who are brothers and sisters of our townsman, and his son, Dr. Irving Beattie, and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kersell, of Santa Clara. Mrs. Kersell is a sister of Mrs. Wm. Beattie. The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Beattie's birthday and it was a most pleasant event. It was a family affair, and with the children of those present. There were nineteen in all.

The well-known thrift of the German people has its foundation on facts. The savings banks of Germany have some 19,000,000 passbooks out, and their amount of deposits is $3,213,000,000. These deposits are practically all guaranteed by the various municipalities of the Empire, and the condition forms a bulwark of confidence that cannot be shaken by hard times, panics, bank failures, etc. Here is a fact, which I present in answer to Mr. Taft's opinion. The German people cannot be accused of carelessness in their banking business, any more than they can in other business.—Wm. J. Bryan

George Wharton James' lecture for the High School at the assembly hall Thursday afternoon was well attended for a day time event. The audience being made up for the most part of students and women. "The Literature of the Pioneers" was his subject, but his lecture proper prefaced by a brilliant talk upon the future of California and a tribute to the pioneers. The readings were from books written by men who crossed the plains and were of small literary merit but were read with a fire which made them seem the thrilling experiences that they really were. The next lecture will occur on October 30 and will be an illustrated one on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARTHA J. WATSON, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Martha J. Watson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this Notice, to the Administrator at the office of L. D. Bohnett, in the Bank of San Jose Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, said office being the place selected by said Administrator for the transaction of the business connected with said estate.

San Jose, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1908.

IRVING S. WATSON,
Administrator of the estate of Martha J. Watson, Deceased.

L. D. Bohnett, Attorney for Administrator.